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New-Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 21.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-An attack on Battleford by Indians expected. = Mysterious death of a sentry at Chatham, = Rumored recall of the German agent at Zanzibar. - Revolutionists defeated in Salvador. - Steamer Dracona smashed by iceberg on the Banks.

DOMESTIC.-General Logan received congratulations from all parts of the Union on his re-election as United States Senator in Illinois. === Frank L. Akerly was arrested in Oswego for torgery in Poughkeepsie. = Joe Cotton, the Derby winner, was defeated at the Louisville races === Two men were killed by the explosion of a gasometer in St. Louis. —— The Legislature met in extra session but took no action on the Census bill. - Four deaths occurred at Plymouth,

CITY AND SUBURBAN, -Death of Mr. Frelinghuysen. == An autopsy on Odlum's body. == A Frenchman arrested while carrying his wife's body in a bag to the river. === The Schwab jury locked up. = Senator Miller's plan discuss A four-year-old child nearly killed her baby sister. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 81.90 cents. === Stocks were dul! and drooping and closed featureless.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler, fair or partly cloudy weather and perhaps light rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 76°; lowest, 57°; average, 67%.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sum mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

. The death of ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, which had been expected for some time, occurred yesterday afternoon at his home in Newark. Much sympathy will be felt for his family among a large circle of friends, irrespective of State or political lines.

Salvador, cried peace, peace, when there was no peace. He has left his country for its, and his own, good, while the fighting of the regular troops and the indefinite revolutionists still goes on. The death of Barrios seems to have let loose all the discontented elements in Central America. Instead of a union of the States resulting from all this trouble, the chances are, rather, that the five republics there will break into as many more.

The captain of the steamship Dracona, which has had her bow smashed in by an iceberg, is credited with the wise opinion that "ocean steamers passing the Banks cannot exercise too much caution." This truth has been pretty fully accepted for about forty years, we believe, by all sea captains. The only trouble is that no amount of caution will always prevent such disnaters as the Dracona has suffered. All the same, the night being clear, the officer on watch on the Dracona should have been able to tell an iceberg from a rising fog.

This city has frequently suffered from the evils of hasty legislation; and now Brooklyn becomes our companion in misery. The Bridge bill passed by the Legislature after much storm and stress proves to be defective. In the haste of the closing hours of the session, the Fifth Clause (the Brooklyn extension clause) was struck out, while frequent references to it were left in. This may compel the Governor to refuse to sign the measure, and in that case the pushing and crowding and delay at this end of the Bridge will remain to torment people who want to cross the river until next winter.

Persons who have had their doubts about it will be relieved to know that so far as the Civil Service Commission 1s concerned the Civil Service law is obeyed. But, as one of the Commissioners hastens to add, the law does not extend to nearly so many places as is often supposed. Mr. Gregory's tone is humbly apologetic; and is view of what the Administration has been doing and purposes to do (see the Vilas circular, etc.), the Commissioner's exposition of the law and its curtailed grip deserves attention and preservation for future reference.

The police have discovered what is apparently one of the most brutal murders recently committed in this city. The woman whose body her husband was caught carrying to the river in a sack was strangled, and the autopsy shows that it could not have been her own act. All the circumstances point to its being the husband's deed. The conspicuous moral of the affair calls attention to the ease with which such a crime may be perpetrated in this great city. If the husband had selected any time but the dead of night for carrying his burden to the river, he might have escaped detection entirely. It was by pure accident that a policeman caught

Many persons take it for granted that it is only the large cities of the country which uld pay careful attention to sanitary condi-The truth probably is that the cities generally are in a better condition than most small towns. More scientific care is given in

the water supply. The experience of the residents of the little village of Plymouth, Penn., is to the point. They let their sewage go where it pleased, and apparently thought the water supply could take care of itself. The number of cases of typhoid fever which resulted has now reached 905. A louder warning to all towns and cities, big and little, could not be given, and municipal authorities in every direction will have improved chances of dying of old age if they heed it.

Responsibility for the loss of Gordon has been placed by correspondents who were with the English troops at El Gubat upon Sir Charles Wilson's needless delay in starting for Khartoum. He reached the Nile on January 21, but did not depart with the steamboats until the afternoon of the 24th. Gordon was not killed until the 26th, and Wilson could have reached him on the 25th at the latest if he had left El Gubat promptly. The correspondents say all was ready; but that Sir Charles had not the nerve to start. In reply the commander asserts that he had to stay at El Gubat to secure his force from attack from the direction both of Berber and Omdurman; and that all things were not ready for starting anyway. This last point is a matter of fact which a court of inquiry alone can settle; but in regard to the danger of attack, it is hard to see why, if Wilson felt obliged to delay three days, he should have dared to start at all.

It is to be hoped that the Republican State Committee will see its way clear to adopt the sensible recommendations of the Committee on Representation. If that is done the next convention will consist of 1,100 delegates, apportioned on a basis of one for each 500 Republican votes. The delegates will be elected in the same manner as at present, only the primaries will all be held on a day named in the call issued by the State Committee. Such a convention in point of numbers would be thoroughly representative, and it would afford an interesting experimental trial of the proposed New-England plan. The Committee on Representation has deferred final action on that plan in order to prepare a modification as suggested in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The plan provides for the direct election of all delegates by the people, instead of through district conventions, but that could not be carried into effect without its adoption by the State Convention. The present basis of representation in the State Conventions was fixed in 1858. It would make the next convention consist of 506 delegates. There can be no objection to the increase recommended by the Committee on Representation.

SIXTY DAYS OF DEMOCRATIC RULE. In the business world sixty days, with the customary three days of grace, give long enough time to learn what kind of stuff a man is made of. Mr. Cleveland and his Administration have had sixty days and three days of grace and a little more in which to make an impress upon the country for good or ill. The first fruits are ripe; but the country reaching up to pluck the luscious product that was promised finds in its grasp only Dead Sea apples. The great journals of New-England that thundered for Mr. Cleveland last fall are whispering small volumes of anathemas over the Chases, the Pillsburys, the Troups and the Higginses. The Democratic organs everywhere are putting in queries about postoffices and collectorships. In the boundless West and downtrodden South only one theme absorbs their attention-the distribution of the loaves and fishes. The statesmen of the party are holding their hats at the White House entrance for crumbs of executive favor. The Vice-President creeps around the Departments at Washington like a needy supplicant.

The days and the nights of the Administration are given over to the distribution of offices, to the reward of men for party service, to the manipulation of the public patronage so that the party may retain power. Bossism is restored in all the States. The cloak of Civil Dr. Zaldivar, President of the Republic of House gate, but through the gaping rents in it State Auditors as to a claim brought by the who replace them are bedecked as reforming saints. A blundering politician from the whipping-post State heads the Cabinet. A machine politician leads and manipulates it. Ex-Confederates, unpardoned and unrepentant rebels, and virulent Copperheads are selected for important foreign missions.

These are the impressions caused by the first sixty days of Democratic rule. The policies of government that a new Administration might be expected to enter upon and advocate are still in the dim distant future. The impress of the President on the country is wholly, and solely connected with the dispensation of the spoils of political victory. An inquiry as to the principles or policies or public views of the President or his Administration meets with blank response. There are no principles, no policies, no public views-only spoils. The office of President is degraded beyond comparison, the public business is weakly administered, and is falling away from the great principles which were followed under Republican rule with honor, ability and integrity. The spectacle is not pleasant. But when the people fully understand whither the country is drifting, they can be trusted to apply the remedy.

THE LEAP FROM THE BRIDGE.

Odlum's fate is not the most melancholy feature of so foolhardy a feat as his leap from the Bridge. The gravest miscalculation made by him and his associates was in supposing that either success or failure would have any meaning. If he had survived the terrible shock and received the congratulations of all the sporting men of the town, he would only have proved that the next man with as cool a head and as overmastering a passion for notoriety would be able to repeat the exploit. Success would only have demonstrated that a fall from a great height into water is not necessarily fatal, if the body remains erect and the feet are kept downward and close together. This was already known from the experiences of Sam Patch and a large circle of imitators, and also from wellauthenticated cases of accidental falls of seamen from the mastheads of vessels. Odlum's success would only have tended to cheapen the exploit still further by reducing the risks and convincing the next rival that it could easily and safely be attempted, if there were anything to be gained by it. His failure, on the other hand, is as meaningless as his success would have been. His death is not a conclusive proof that the next man will meet the same doom. Captain Webb found a grave in the whirlpool at Niagara, but professional swimmers are not convinced that the passage of that angry vortex is impracticable. His admirers have already agreed that he did not choose the best course, or that he was accidentally dashed against a rock and stunned; and in all probability his fate will not deter some rival swimmer from repeating the venture. In like manner, Odlum

before setting out in the furniture wagon that was to convey him to the centre of the Bridge, he remarked to his friends that the distance to the water would be only twenty-four feet greater than that covered by his rival in his successful leap at Genesee Falls. A bystander at once reminded him that Sam Patch had made another jump and never come to the surface alive. "That was because he had been drinking," was the Professor's confident reply. "He lost his equilibrium and was killed. He had jumped so often that he became careless." Then followed a detailed account of his own methods and precautions and his reasons for believing that he could not lose his equilibrium in falling from so dizzy a height. Sam Patch's fate did not deter him from attempting a more dangerous exploit. He explained the previous failure as due to special causes and assumed that his own success was inevitable since he had devised a superior system and possessed greater powers of endurance and better judgment. By a curious coincidence a few hours afterward, a Scotchman named Donaldson, who had jumped twice from High Bridge and often from the rigging of vessels, referred contemptuously to Odlum's methods and precautions as both useless and senseless. In the estimation of this expert the man had never learned how to do it, and by holding one arm above his head had lost his equilibrium and flung away his life. Donaldson to-day believes that the leap, if made more intelligently, would not have ended disastrously. Why should be think otherwise ? Has he not himself jumped from a yard-arm as

high above the water ? Considerations which did not deter Odlum from taking his life in his hands from sheer love of notoriety will not influence some rival ten days or ten years hence, who may be equally confident of success. The failure of this foolbardy performance from this point of view becomes as meaningless as its success would have been. A select circle of "sporting ' friends were invited to a private view of this shocking entertainment, if they did not aid and abet Odlum in his attempt upon his own life. They will resent the idea that it was a suicide. They will repeat his emphatic assertions of his ability to do what he was attempting, and will explain his failure, as he accounted for the tragedy at Genesee Falls, as the result of miscalculation and over-confidence. They will not hesitate to go out on the river again for similar sport, especially if there be the same chance for baffling the authorities and getting a fresh lot of bar-room jokes at the expense of the police If there were any probability that the section of the penal code bearing upon abetting suicide could be enforced against them, we might deal with their wicked folly more seriously. But obviously neither they nor Odlum considered the leap as a suicide, but only as an adventure with high risks which was not by any means impracticable. It is a melancholy fact that human law cannot protect every fool from the conse quences of his folly, nor punish those who insis upon encouraging him in it.

WHO IS GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP!

If George V. N. Lothrop, the newly appointed Minister to Russia, is not the lawyer of that name who received censure of the severest sort from the New-York Court of Appeals in 1865, he will doubtless make all possible haste to make that fact clear, after he has read the article which we publish in another column this morning. If he is the lawyer whose conduct was so sharply condemned, it would be interesting to know if, after this disclosure, President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard consider him a fit person to represent the United States abroad. If so, the United States Senate will doubtless consider the case with care.

The words of indignant denunciation and all the facts of the case may be found in the official record of the New-York Reports. In the language of Judge Potter, delivering the opinion which was adopted as the decision of the Cour of Appeals, Mr. Lothrop was held guilty of "fraudulent concealment." He is held to have Service Reform is pinned up on the White deliberately deceived the Michigan Board of may be seen trusty public servants discharged | Phonix Bank of New-York, against the State as alleged "offensive partisans," while the of Michigan. The bank had made a settlement Democratic political hacks and mountebanks of the claim, but Mr. Lothrop not only kept back this fact from the auditors, but he express ly stated that the bank had never been repaid a dollar. Here are Judge Potter's scorching words in regard to Mr. Lothrop's course: "The facts found by the judge establish a case of active "designed and intended fraud on the part of the defendants " Later Judge Potter declarathat "active, premeditated fraud" was "clearly established."

> PROSPECT OF AN INDIAN WAR. The latest news from Canada looks rathe serious. The intelligence that the Indians have gone on the warpath in the North is rendered more significant by the fact that the have attacked the Hudson Bay Company posts. The policy of that corporation has always been to keep on good terms with the Indians. Their business of trapping and hunting being carried on in the wildest regions, where it would be impossible for them to hold their ground if the Indians were hostile, and their custom being to store large quantities o peltries in distant posts without any protection but the friendship of the surrounding tribes. this course has been necessary. So carefully has it been pursued that the company's posts have always hitherto been respected even in times of war, and the attacks said to have been made upon them, therefore, indicate a desperate

determination on the part of the Indians. There are several thousand of these Indians in the Northern provinces, and their subjugation, owing as much to the nature of the country as to their prowess, will be slow and difficult. It is true that they cannot do as much mischief as the Northwestern tribes are capable of, simply because the region they inhabit is less thickly settled. They can, however, paralyze the Hudson Bay Company, and they may do damage to the Canadian Pacific Railway by raids if they are not headed off quickly. It looks as if they had concluded that a genera rising of all the Dominion Indians was about to take place, and their action is liable to encourage Poundmaker and Big Bear to hold out longer. Altogether, the prospect of a protracted Indian war, in spite of the collapse of the halfbreed rebellion, is strong, and it is probable that this fresh embarrassment will strain the powers of the Government, already heavily burdened by the recent war preparations.

MR, RANDALUS CONVERSION. There is a suspicion in the minds of the freetraders that Mr. Randall's conversion to the gospel of " tariff reform " is not a genuine one. Congressman Townshend of Illinois, Senator Kenna, and Senator Ransom, are quoted as saying, with suspicious coincidence of language, that it had always been Mr. Randall's idea of tariff revision "that it should be accomplished under a Democratic Administration." It is not necessary to tell any of these gentlemen that this is a tricky evasion; that it excludes any

them to drainage and to guarding the purity of ments upon Sam Patch's fate. A few minutes fuse to be caught with any such chaft. They version is a blind"; that he wants votes, and also wants to please the President, and that he will be found as strongly opposed to any real reform as ever.

This pitifully childish verbal trickery is quite appropriate, for a set of men who have spent mouths in cheating the people by pretending that "revision" and "reform" did not mean "free trade" or "revenue only." Mr. Randall gives them a dose of their own medicine, that is all. He who pleases can claim to be a "reformer," if he means to change only the phrase ology of the tariff, but not the rate of any duty therein. He can also claim, if he pleases, to be anxious for "revision," if he hopes only to raise the duties on wool. Without a tithe of the dishonest and deceptive use of phrases which the professional "reformers" have so long emploved as a cloak for their intentions, he can declare that he is as anxious for "reform" and "revision" as any of them, and has opposed both hitherto only because he believes a Democratic Administration and no other should be trusted to carry a revision into effect. If Mr. Randall finds his Democratic associates sufficiently gullible, and the free-traders sufficiently rampant, he will get his party completely entangled in the thickets and jungles of tariff controversy, so that it shall become imperatively necessary in due time to call on him to save the party from self-destruction.

The defeat of Mr. Morrison sends him back to the liouse, not more in love than before, probably, with the Democrats who have beaten him. If he does not quickly seize the chance given by Mr. Randall, and make "tariff reform " the ruling question for the next two years, he must be a very long-suffering and amiable person.

TWO ERRORS. The Sun has an idea that the Resumption act, in authorizing the sale of bonds to "prepare and provide for the redemption" of United States notes, only authorized sales prior to the date of resumption. The power was given, The Sun says, only to prepare and provide for redemption January 1, 1879, "and there is no line nor word in the act which hints that it was to last beyond that date." This mistake is so extraordinary that the language of that journal has been quoted. But the Resumption act reads: "And on and after the first day of January, 1879, the Secretary shall redeem in coin the United States notes then outstanding, on their presentation." This redemption was to begin on a day fixed, and to continue thereafter as long as any of the notes should be presented. It was "to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized" that the Secretary was authorized "to use any surplus "revenues from time to time in the Treasury "not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of at not less than par " the bonds in question. Every one will see from this language that provision is here made for a continuing redemption as long as any notes may remain to be redeemed, and that the two powers, to use surplus revenues for that purpose, and to sell bonds for that purpose, were both of indefinitely extended duration, to continue as long as the redemption should con-Neither is it true that the words "in coin" in

the act of 1875 meant or can have meant anything else than gold coin. If question arises as to the meaning of any statute, it is an established principle of law that it must be construed to mean what other statutes in force at the time of its enactment, and the state of facts then existing, would indicate it to mean. According to the act of 1873, "coin" of the United States was gold coin only for payments in excess of the small amounts for which fractional silver could be lawfully used. The plea that old silver dollars, of date prior to 1873, remained in the country and were a legal tender still, is not good. From the organization of the Government, only 8,045,838 such dollars had up to 1873 been coined, and nearly the whole of these had vanished from the country and been melted down or recoined. To redeem \$340,000,000 of legal-tenders in the pitiful action of the silver coinage yet in existence was manifestly impossible, and it is therefore absurd to suppose that Congress intended any such redemption. It manifestly did intend, and did mean to be understood by creditors of the Government as intending, that the notes should be redeemed in the coinage of the United States authorized at the time the Resumption act was passed, namely, in gold coins, the amount required to be presented for redemption at any one time being \$50 or more, whereas the silver coins then part of the legalized coinage could be only used lawfully in payments "not exceeding \$5 in any one payment." This was the language of the law in force when the Resumption act was passed, and it controls the interpretation of that act.

The conclusion is irresistible; the Administration is required by law to maintain redemption in gold coin, and is authorized by law to sell any amount of bonds that may be necessary for

"There is an evident attempt," says The Sarannah News, "to create doubt respecting the President's position on the tariff." This is too true. And those Democratic organs which are trying to show that ne has a position on the tariff might better be engaged in analyzing the ingredients that compose a

The admirers of the President have express ome fears as to his ability to lift the entire Civil Service up to the standard pattern set by Higgins, Meiere and Pillsbury. These apprehensions should be altayed by the reflection that there are a good many Democrats with reputations that need scouring up, and his Congressmen can be trusted to find them for him when they have not a National notoriety. Representative Green and his predecessor, the Hon. Miles Ross, have discovered an interesting specimen of this sort and the President has about promised to set him up in the Internal Revenue business in New-Jersey. This man Gordon can boast of being one of the few editors-if not the only one-who was hung in effigy for his obituary notice of President Garneld. If President Cleveland is hesitating about his appointment, he had better look up the history of this gentleman in those days of mouruing. A man who is driven into exile for the virulence of his Democracy most surely deserves recognition by a Reform Administration.

It is announced that S. Dana Horton will address the Commercial Convention at Atlanta, urging that public interest requires the temporary suspension of silver coinage. Mr. Horton has been known as one of the ablest and most zealous advocates of silver coinage, and was one of the most efficient delegates on behalf of the United States in the international conference at Paris. He understands the question well enough to see the perils which more ignorant men deride.

A good example of "horizontal reduction": the candidacy of various Democrats for the Illinois enatorship.

The brick-makers at Detroit, who are said to have threatened the destruction of car shops and other property because their strike for higher wages was not met by instant submission, ought to remember that no cause is helped in this country by lawless peating the venture. In like manner, Odlum will not be the last man to leap from the Bridge into the East River.

A curious confirmation of this view of this painful episode is found in Odlum's own com-

behavior of any who are associated with them in the strike. A man is known by the company keeps.

A Mugwump journal begins to prepare for national bankruptcy as one of the earliest consequences of Democratic victory, by saying that the Administration will not be to blame for the disaster if it comes. The argument is timely, no doubt, and the Mugwumps sadly need all the assurances they can get that they are not responsible for all the dis grace which has come and is coming upon the country. But the people will observe two facts and that will suffice: Republican Administrations paid public debt at the rate of \$1.351,000,000 in less than twenty years, or over \$70,000,000 yearly. The first Democratic Administration—the rest of the sentence will be added hereafter.

The quarterly statement of the National banks of this city, showing their condition May 6, by comparison with the statement of the associated banks May 9, shows that the other banks of the association held about \$16,000,000 of the specie and about \$5,000,000 of the legal-tenders, in all about on seventh of the reserve. The National banks, holding \$96,760,000 out of \$113,000,000 of the specie, had only \$751,958 in silver coin, and \$849,630 in silver certificates, which shows that the certificates are used here in the payment of duties about as fast as they come into the Street. Of the gold held about \$27,000,000 was held by the banks themselves, and the balance by the Treasury, the banks having gold certificates for it. Over \$20,000,000 of the legal-tenders were in the National banks of this city, and \$5,700,000 of the legal-tender certificates. Thus the banks were stronger than ever before, not only in the aggregate amount of reserve held, but in the quality of that reserve-the kind of money of which it was composed. The melan choly feature, for the stockholders, is that the banks were able to loan safely only \$211,839,413, while their individual deposits alone amounted to \$210,000,000.

The friends of Zach. Montgomery say that he is opposed because he is an anti-monopolist. This argument seems to involve the assumption that the nonopolists wrote the pamphlets attacking the American public school system which appeared under Mr. Montgomery's name. If they did not write those pamphlets the talk about anti-monep oly is irrelevant, the real question being whether a malignant enemy of the national system of education is a fit man for an office having special relations with that system.

The Brooklyn Eagle is informed that "Governo Hill has got the Legislature jammed in the jaws of a vise." May be he has, and maybe not; but even that can afford him small consolation for the misery he is suffering from the itching and prickly nettle of his own foolish blunder.

It is said that when the siege of Carthagena Wa raised the people were living on cats, dogs, lard and rice. Had the besieged been Frenchmen they would have lived flourishingly upon so diversified a menu. Cats are often known to commerce as inares and rabbits, and dogs fattened on rice are esteemed dainties by Chinese epicures. During the siege of Paris the people were reduced to horses and sewer rats, and out of such uspromising materials contrived to make appetizing dishes. The Carthagenians must have had no genius for culinary devices if they languished under the circumstances.

Postmaster Vilas's authoritative interpretation of what constitutes "offensive partisanship" in the eyes of the President does not altogether please some of the Democratic editors. Their displeasure, however, is due to a fear that the Republican Senate may require the rule to work both ways. In that event editors or proprietors of Democratic newspapers, stump speakers, members of political committees and clubs will fail of confirmation. There is not the slightest fear that the President will be consistent and refuse to appoint such " offensive partisans" to office. The choice of such en as Pillsbury, Higgins, Manning, and even Vilas himseif, precludes any such supposition. if Republicans are to be turned out before their terms expire, under the guise of offensive partisanship, it follows that the Senate will not confirm Democrats of the same class to succeed them. That is where the Democratic ox is gored.

The Albany Times is one of the Democratic news papers that makes the mistake of attempting to olster up Governor Hill's call for an extra session of the Legislature by referring to Governor Patti son's experience in Pennsylvania. It does this by way of warning to the Legislature. Such a "warn ing," however, must make the cold chills run down the Governor's back bone. His Democratic cotem porary in Pennsylvania undertook to compel th Republican State Senate to agree to an apportion ment bill that would satisfy himself and the Democratic House. The Senate refused to be coerced and an extra session was called at great expense to the State. The Governor did not succeed, and the Democrats made the matter an issue in the last canvass. The result was that the new House has a Republican majority of 81 votes while in the previous body the Democrats had a majority of 25. At the same time the Republicans increased their majority in the Senate. If Governor Hill can get any comfort from the contemplation of that bit of Democratic experience he is certainly welcome to make the most of it.

PERSONAL.

The suit recently brought by Madame Christin Nilsson against the family of her late husband, M. Rouzeaud, was for the recovery of \$14,800, which sum had loaned him and his relatives, as his heirs at law had inherited on his death. If she wins the suit she will had inherited on his death. It so whis the salt side will make a present of the money to the married sister of M. Rouzeaud, her sole motive in bringing it being to prevent the enjoyment of her late husband's estate by those members of his family who encouraged him to enter into the disastrous speculations that destroyed his mind and

The name of the Rev. Dr. Leroy Sunderland, who died last week at Hyde Park, near Boston, age eighty-two years, is unfamiliar to many of the present generation. But forty years ago be was one of the best known writer and lecturers of the day. He gained honorable distinct tion as an early and unwavering foe of the "twin relic of barbarism," slavery and Mormonism, speaking and writing against them on every possible occasion. He withing against them on every possible occasion. He was also a studious investigator of mesmerism—for the introduction of which term into general use he was responsible—and alleged spiritualist phenomena, which then were coming into conspicuous notice, and he was the author, among many other works, of several treatises on psychology and kindred themes. His wife and one daughter survive him.

Mrs. James Lodge, of Boston, gave a reception last week in compliment to Miss Murfree, the author, who is still in Boston, waiting impatiently for the warmer days suitable for taking up her abode at the seashore. A distinguished company of literary and social people was present.

George H. Moore, LL. D., the antiquarian and historian the Lenox Library in New-York, read a paper last week before the monthly meeting of the Bos-tonian Society, relating to the Old Boston State House, giving the results of researches into the records of the past, replete with material which has never before appeared.

The James Page Library Association, probably the oldest Democratic body in Philadelphia, has elected President Cleveland an honorary member.

The Rev. Reuen of the Harvard Church, Boston, on Saturday sail for a visit of three months to England on Saturday sail for a visit of three months to England during which he will preach several times in London During June his pulpit will be filled by Professor Tucket of Andover and during July by the Rev. L. T. Chamber lain of Brooklyn.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Turn the rascals out !" We mean those rascals who reported the eash in the Treasury to be two cents short, thereby casting unmerited obloquy on the late Republi can Administration, but have since found the two cents on the floor where they were dropped during the count. Such rescals are two centsless for any use. Turn then

A Milwaukee boy has ewallowed a trade dollar. When he thinks of the discount he will wish he had legal-tender dollar.—[New-Orleans Picayune, The grangers of the Ohio Valley say that that regio is the great centre of wheat production in this country,

and laugh the claims of Dakota to scorn. The pocket-knife industry in Western Conn

orders. The Holley factory, at Lakeville, is closed three

AFLOAT AND ASHORY. When the night is dark and the seamon rea The rocks that the stoutest slips destroy His heart is glad, as the land he nears. To hear the sound of the whistling buoy

When landed safe from the ocean's foam
The mariner's heart is filled with joy,
As he climbs the hid to his cottage none,
To hear the trills of his whistling boy,
—(Boston Courier

A waterfall borrows a new charm when the poet endows it with a felicitous name. If the romantic ravines in the hills were happily named they would gain in interest. No man could make headway with the appellation Skeezies. He would inevitably be defeated in the Congressional race, and he would find it a big job to induce any woman to marry him.—[Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

There are apparently a battalion of correspondents in Washington whose sole duty it is to send dispatches like this to their papers: "I saw the President this morning. I happened to look out of my window as he was turning the corner. Looking at the back of his head I should say he is ealoying good health. He is cetting ready to turn the rascals out. Colonel Lamont's bulls

Curbstone Broker (scene, Chicago)—"My friend, would not you like to make some money † I can give you some

points."
Stranger—"Oh! can you!"
"Yes, indeed. You just put up all you can spare on A B C and X Y Z Railway stock and you'll make a nice thing by it."
"Put it up with you!"
"Oh, of course. I'm a broker."
"Yes, I see. You're pretty smart, too; but I'm smarter."

smarter."
"Eh!"
"I'm a three-card moute man."—[Philadelphia Call.

The Globe is an amusing paper, -once in a while. THE NAW-YORK TRIBUNE SAYS that Morgan, the engraver of the die for the standard or "buzzard" dollar, smuggled into his work in two places the initial letter of his surname. These Ms, it says, are plainly discernible, but hard to find. The trouble most people experience is in finding the dollar itself.—[Norristown Herald.

The Kingston Freeman cites loose mules as a great drawback to living in that part of the city near the canal. We sympathize with our contemporary; there are a few loose mules in this city.

When Mrs. Kreasis read the title of her pastor's forth-coming sermon—" Is Satan a Success I"—she remarked to her husband that satin made a very fine costume for certain occasions, but she thought allk velvet was a greater success, giving a more rich and improving effect, —[Norristown Herald.

What is the significance of dubbing President Cleveland as " the Tycoon," by General Bragg 1 The Tycoon of Japan swayed the sceptre over the daimles of the several districts, and, as the administrative head of the Government, possessed absolute power over them. His course precipitated a rebellion in 1868 which resulted in his abdication of the throne and the end of the Tycoonate. Immediately afterward Japan was opened to the commerce of the world, the people spontaneously grew in intelligence, railroads and other improvements folowed, and the result is that the Empire and the people are the most successful, contented and prosperous nationality on the globe. Is Mr. Cleveland the Tycoon of this country !

of this country?

"I see the French have taken unbrage," sa'd old foosling, as he read the paper to his wife. "More foois the Chinese for not fortifying it better," said Mrs. Gosling.—|Providence Telegram.

One of the propositions of the Continental Steamship Conference to the English lines, concerning a reorgan ization of the North Atlantic Steam Traffic Conference, is that only children under eight years of age should be entitled to half-fare. The present rule makes the limit twelve years. It is believed that this proposition will be rejected, inasmuch as it would cause confusion in selling through tickets by rall, in addition to ocean passage. A few years ago the English railways fixed the half-fare limit at eight years, but later adopted the common rule of American railways of making twelve years the age.

The minister stood up in the puipit, gray-haired and with solemn countenance, endeavoring to impress upon the minds of his congregation their atter helpiessness when they attempted to battle against the decrees of God. "What can you do!" he shouted, in a rich, sonorous votce, that rang through the church as clearly as the note from the bugle. "The Dutch roll," answered a dozing sister on the front seat. She was a roller skater.—[Carl Protzel's Weegly. Pretzel's Weekly. The Toronto Globe has just sent a correspondent to

shocked at what he saw, and declared that the city was exceedingly wicked. Whereupon The Globe in that the Sunday newspapers are responsible for this state of affairs. The Czar of Russia has given renewed expression of

Cincinnati to see how Sunday is observed. He was much

The Czar of Russia has given remewed expression of this displeasure at General Komaroff's conduct on the Afghan frontier by presenting him with a costly diamond-hilted sword. If the Czar keeps on getting mad he will elevate Komaroff to the nobility one of these fine mornings.—[Philadelphia Press. Josh Billings is going abroad. We do not credit the rumor that he wishes to investigate the Russian method

of spelling with a view to its adoption. Bristol, Conn., will celebrate its centennial anniver-

ary on the 17th of next month.

Pedestrians are in danger on the street very dark nights when young ladies are out hanging May baskets to young gentlemen. More care should be taken by the young ladies to avoid collision with older people.—[Yar-mouth (Mass.) Register. All the prizes this year awarded in the University of Mississippi were carried off by young women.

A minister well known by name throughout the land, who has one of the best-equipped houses of worship, was showing a friend, not long since, through its various rooms, when they came to the kitchen, which was connected by a speaking-tube with the pastor's study. On the wail was printed in large letters, "The Lord will provide," while in smaller letters on the same wall near the mouthpiece was she direction: "Blow and wait for an answer." The visitor naturally asked if the two inscriptions had any particular connection with one another jand it is hardly necessary to state that a change was soon made in the lettering.—[Sunday Magazine.

Speaking of a local politician The Kansas City Journal says that Enight must go. Don't get excited; he'll go in the morning, sure. An Arizona paper says that Sun Up Corners wants a

ost-office bad. In that respect Sun Up Corners is exactly like thousands of Democratic patriots.

Senator Dawes is beginning to loom as a candidate for re-election in 1897. His mastery of the Indian question and valuable service in shaping legislation upon it are winning for him new support in influential quarters. A prominent Beston Republican, not one of the machine sort, remarked the other day that he preferred another term of Dawes to the election of either Robinson or Long. Mr. Dawes is now sixty-eight years old and is excellent health.—(Springfield Republican.

AN APPEAL FOR A WORTHY CHARIFY. to the Edutor of The Tribune

SIR: We beg leave to call the attention of the public through your columns to the present condition of the treasury of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. We last year received from the Excise Fund \$3,000, which enabled us to carry on our summer work, but as the law now provides that \$100,000 of this fund shall be appropriated for police pensions, we are deprived of this resource. Owing to the seculiar position we occupy as a general relief association, the requests for help by churches, many societies, lispensaries and individuals or persons in whom they are interested are very numerous, and, although we cheer-

interested are very numerous, and, although we cheerfully do what we can to satisfy these claims, yet the inevitable result is an empty treasury, unless the public as large realize the importance of keeping it full.

In order that they may do so we would call attention to the fact that the principal point we aim at in our work is the prevention of families being broken up. This we do through the agency of competent visitors, who carefully examine into the merits of each case, and by judiciously applied relief and by causing the sanitary condition of their homes to be improved, often succeed in keeping the bread-winners out of the abspital or poor house and the bread-waters out of the abspital or poor house and the bread-eaters out of the abspital or poor house and the bread-eaters out of the abspital or poor house and the bread-eaters out of the abspital or poor house and the bread-eaters out of the abspital or poor house and the bread-eaters out of the abspit of period that, after all, they are the sad necessities of our imperfect civilization, and that the noblest charity of all is that which makes the poor independent of charity. We trust that this appeal to the large-hearted citizens of New-York will not be in vain.

The Board of Managers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

To Evertherse, May 12, 1885.

79 Fourth-are., May 12, 1885.

NOT THE TRAGEDIAN, BUT A LITTLE GIRL

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have noticed a mistake in Sunday's TRIBUNE about the marriage of Miss Edwina Booth, saying that Mr. Booth strewed the roses before the happy pair; but this is not so, for it was I, only a little ciri, who did so. My name is Isabella M. Grossmann, and I am a niece of the bridgersom.

I. M. 6.

Nete-York, May 19, 1885.

HOW THE TRIBUNE STANDS WITH THE

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Permit me as a lawyer and a reader of all the papers—but one who often differs from them on political matters—to congratulate THE TRIBUNE on its full and eminently satisfactory reports of what passes in the courts, and its able and discerning comments upon decisions of public importance. This was especially shown in your immediate reports of the Virginia Coupon Tax cases and the Polygamy case, reported in yesterdary issue at full length; and again, in your editorials thereon issue at full length; and again, in your editorials thereon to-day. Last month was another notable instance in the report of the decisions of the Polygamy cases. Then questions of constitutional law are reported in THE TRIBUNE with the full text of the opinions as delivered, and the profession receives at once what it would other wise be ignorant of until months after, when the reports are published.

If your paper could avoid the

are published. If your paper could avoid the petty political wrangles that characterizes the American press it would be, pet excellence, the great American journal.

Acc. fork, April 22, 1885.